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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915.

An Evening Echo.

As ships meet at sea, a moment together, when words of greeting must be spoken, and then away into the deep, so men meet in this world, and I think we should cross no man's path without hailing him, and, if he needs, giving him supplies. —HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Many Want Stathers.

Admiring friends of the Hon. Birk S. Stathers, of Weston, are beginning to mention his name in connection with the Republican nomination for attorney-general of this state next year. Such mention, while somewhat modest at first, seems to be gaining wide proportion, in fact, such momentum as soon to lead Mr. Stathers to give the suggestion serious consideration, or else utterly disregard the earnest desire of a legion of friends.

Mr. Stathers is a high class lawyer, indeed brilliant in his profession and a man who has given earnest thought to legal affairs of the state. He is a member of the highly successful law firm of Brannon and Stathers at Weston, whose practice extends not only in this section, but throughout the state. He is a polished gentleman, popular in a wide circle, and truly one who would prove a great vote-getter in West Virginia.

It is presumed that Mr. Stathers will make some definite announcement in this particular at an early date as his friends are insistent that he get into the race at once.

Seed Corn Will be High-Priced.

"Good seed corn will be scarce and high-priced next spring," says Director C. R. Titlow, of the agricultural extension department of the state university, after having toured the agricultural sections of eleven of the big corn producing states. "A cold late spring, abnormally cool summer weather and excessive rainfall have delayed the corn crop to such an extent that it is now evident that hundreds of thousands of bushels will not mature before frost. West Virginia farmers have been somewhat more fortunate in this respect than have farmers in neighboring states and the demand for good seed will probably be heavy."

Every farmer who has a crop of well matured, high-grade corn should take extra care to select all the best ears and properly store them for seed next spring; if he has more than is required for his own fields, he can easily sell the surplus.

Field selection enables the farmer to pick out good ears that have grown under normal conditions—that is, in a hill containing the usual number of stalks and in soil of average fertility. It also enables him to avoid taking ears from hills containing barren stalks and has many other advantages.

Properly storing the corn for winter is just as important as field selection. The main point is to have the corn thoroughly dried out before heavy freezing weather sets in. It is the freezing and thawing of the excess moisture in the kernel, that injures its growing qualities. The practice of banking corn up by the husks or with cords is a good one, since it allows a free circulation of air. Where large quantities are to be dried, the same effect can be secured by laying out the ears on slat shelves.

Boy Corn Clubs.

Ten men are giving their entire time this summer to the organization and supervision of 101 corn clubs in West Virginia school districts.

When the corn club work was first started the organization of the local clubs was necessarily rather loose—there were too many members to handle and too few leaders to be found. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that it is much better to get ten boys to carry a crop successfully through to the harvest than to have fifty boys start a crop and then drop out along the way. For this reason the supervisor has been made closer and closer from year to year and now it has arrived at the point where a paid leader devotes all his time during the summer and one or two days a week during the spring months, to the corn club work of a single school district.

Under this arrangement, some excellent results have been obtained. The interest of the boys can be main-

tained throughout the entire season and the crop successfully matured and harvested. Moreover, the leader can give a certain amount of time toward arousing the interest of the parents of the club members and many a farmer is brought to use better cultural and general farming methods through the example set by his son, aided and encouraged by the district agent.

Dean Coulter Comes.

Dr. John Lee Coulter who was recently appointed dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station at Morgantown, has assumed the duties of his office and is now actively engaged in organizing the work for the coming year.

Dr. Coulter comes to West Virginia from the Knapp school of country life, at Peabody college, where he held the position of director. Most of his early college education was received in North Dakota, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1904 and his master's degree the following year. Following this, he made a special study of land titles, deeds, abstracts, leases, mortgages, farm bank problems, and acreage and the transportation, storage and marketing of farm products. In 1909 he took his doctor's degree at Wisconsin University, specializing in farm problems. From 1907 to 1909 he instructed at Iowa state college of agriculture, Wisconsin University, and the University of Minnesota. He remained at the latter institution as assistant professor of rural economics until 1910 when he became a special agent for the United States census bureau, and for several years had charge of editing, arranging and publishing the agricultural division of the census figures.

Two years ago Dr. Coulter toured Europe as member and secretary of the United States and American commission to investigate and study rural credit and co-operation throughout Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and other European countries.

Dr. Coulter's book "Co-operation Among Farmers," published in 1911, is used as a standard text in many classes in farm management and rural economics. As special lecturer at George Washington University and through addresses at agricultural meetings throughout the United States, Dr. Coulter has become well known in many sections.

Shameful Record.

"The Democrats have made a shameful record of carelessness in the enactment of special pension bills and will have a lot to answer for."

This vigorous protest was uttered by a Grand Army veteran who recently arrived early in Washington to attend the annual encampment.

"A number of my comrades for whom special pension bills had been passed died in want," said this old soldier. "They did not receive their special pension because the Democrats had made errors in the wording of the special laws; and death came before the errors were corrected."

Examination of the special pension legislation by the Democrats furnishes a scathing indictment of shocking inefficiency.

Scarcely an omnibus pension bill has been passed since the Democrats came into power that is not honey-combed with mistakes which blocked the payment of pensions to old soldiers.

These mistakes could have been avoided by the exercise of the simplest degree of ordinary care. In some instances when the bills were drafted the name of the soldier was misspelled or the wrong initials were given. In others the name was correct but an error was made in describing the company in which he served; and in other cases name and company were right, but the regiment of the soldier was wrong.

Neither error was fatal to the payment of the pension Congress had awarded, because the bill did not exactly correspond with the official records of the pension office. The commissioner was therefore unable to put the name of the soldier on the pension rolls.

When the pension officials discovered these errors they were reported to the invalid pensions committees of the House and Senate. Attempts were then made to correct the faulty laws by the passage of joint resolutions in which the mistakes were described and rectified. But their passage was delayed for weeks and months, and even then some of the corrections were inaccurate.

Meanwhile death was thinning the ranks of the old soldiers at a rate estimated above forty thousand a year, with the result that a large percentage of the veterans in whose behalf the laws were enacted died without receiving the recognition which their government had declared was due them.

In striking contrast to this Democratic record, the history of special pension legislation under Republican rule shows that errors of this sort rarely if ever occurred.

TRAVELETTE

By Miksa.

TOBOGA ISLAND.

Twelve miles south of the city of Panama lies the island of Toboga, one of the most charming bits of tropical country in the Caribbean world. It is a drowned mountain, lifting its jungle-covered top above the bright blue waters of the bay and circled by a ring of shining foam where the long, slow wash of the

southern sea breaks upon its beaches.

Toboga, in addition to its beauty, is cooler and healthier than the mainland, and is attractive as a place of residence have been appreciated for centuries. The little village of Toboga was founded over four hundred years ago and there still stands a church of about that age. In the old days the English buccanniers fought to wrest it from the Spaniards. Later, wealthy Panamanians fell in love with its soothing climate and established country homes upon the island, where they raised pineapples of exceptional size and flavor, for which Toboga is still famous.

When Uncle Sam went to Panama to build his canal, it was soon perceived that the salubrious climate of the island was an asset to the work. A sanitarium was established there, and men, discouraged and broken by fever and the long struggle in the tropical heat, were sent there to convalesce. Colonel Gorgas the famous health officer of Panama, records that many who went to Toboga, determined to leave for the states on the next boat, recovered their health and spirits there so completely that they went back to work with a vim. Thus the favored island of Panama has saved many a valuable employee for the great work.

One of the first views in the isthmian county may be enjoyed from the highest point on Toboga island. A narrow, jungle-grown ravine one follows a tortuous path to emerge a thousand feet above the sea. He looks across the placid bay of Panama, vivid blue, with the fortified islands of Perico, Naos and Fienencio lifting their green crowns above it. Beyond is the mouth of the canal and the City of Panama huddled close to the bay behind sea wall, and beyond it the isthmian ranges fade through infinite variations of blue and green to merge with the sky in azure distance.

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Latest News From the Fields of Science, Education and Literature.

COLORING CONCRETE.

Methods for varying the usual dull gray of concrete by the introduction of color are demonstrated in a number of buildings at the two expositions upon the California coast. They substantiate the claim of a number of manufacturers that, despite the great growth of concrete construction within the last five years, the use of this material is still in its infancy.

The introduction of color has been accomplished, not by the addition of color ingredients, but by the utilization of naturally colored sand and gravel. The variety of colors in which these materials are is surprising.

Statuary of real merit is likely to be produced in concrete after a little more accurate knowledge is secured as to the prevention of cracks and porous spots.

THE DAILY NOVELETTE

AN OVERSHADOWING FATE.

They were having a wonderful time. Every light in the house was lit (also some of the guests). The dancers swayed to and fro, some treading with light, fantastic toe—others treading with a heavy weight on toes. (Ah, me!)

The happy care-free, throng was laughing, whispering noiseless nothing into each other's ears, tickling them. Chattering groups were scattered here and there. Little rocked they of the dreadful fate awaiting them; of the harrowing moments which they had to endure in fortified silence! Suddenly, above the reckless clatter, rose the frenzied shriek of a woman.

The noise ceased and the crowd rushed to the doors in a mad effort to escape from the room. Gowns were rent to shreds—hair disheveled—jewels lost—everything was wild confusion.

All—because a fair young maid had volunteered to recite "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."

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NOTE—We have arranged with the New York School of Dressmaking for a course to be conducted at this store for four weeks only, October 12th to November 8th. Full information and enrollment cards furnished upon application at our pattern section.

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Dainty New Autumn Neckwear

We are making a very interesting display of scores of charming styles in Neckwear for the current season. Every fashionable collar is represented. Large choice of neck and lace, Puritan collars in many attractive styles, Vestees of laces and embroidered Organdie, new effect in Dutch collars, Maline Ruffs and the new fur trimmed "Fox Trot" collars. Prices 25c to \$1.25.

Hundreds of Charming Waists for Early Autumn Wear

"Max Held" Waists

Exclusive and Authentic Styles.
You will be delighted with the charming new models in Waists for fall now on display here. Waists of distinction and quality in the most fashionable Silks including Chiffon Taffetas, Silk Broadcloth, Crepe de Chine and Radiant Taffetas. All the wanted plain colors, novelty plaids and stripes.

Crepe de Chine Waists, \$2.39

Blouses of splendid quality all-Silk Crepe de Chine in all White, Flesh and Colored Stripes on White. New models, long sleeves convertible collars.



Crepe de Chine Blouses, \$3.98

One of the most attractive styles for this season. Made on newest models, some with smocked yokes or trimmed front and back with fine tucks. White, Black and White with Black Stripes.

Dollar Waists

Waists of plain and embroidered Voiles, Organdie and Swiss with trimmings of fine embroidery and laces. Shown in a large variety of styles. Specially priced at \$1.00

The Fall Style Number

of the

DAILY TELEGRAM

will be published

Thursday, September 23

It will be replete with the latest style and home furnishing information for the fall and winter seasons.

The new styles in wearing apparel for men, women and children will be pictured and described by the highest New York fashion authorities, many of the ideas coming from Paris.

Women's coats, suits, veils, hats, furs, neckfixings and shoes receive much attention in the style number, as well as overcoats, hats, suits and shoes for men and boys. The leading Clarksburg merchants will use many pages of this edition to present their announcements to the trade.

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